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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. As far as I know, there was no bacteriological warfare (BW) research underway in the Tashkent area. I believe that BW research was done only in Moscow at the Military Chemical Defense Academy, [redacted] and at a separate military research institute, which was charged with doing all military chemical research, including BW. It was called the Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Defense (Nauchno Issledovatel'skiy Institut Khimicheskoy Zashchity) and was located in the Baumanskiy rayon of Moscow fairly near to the Military Chemical Defense Academy. [redacted] In subsequent years its activities became more secret and access more difficult. It still existed as of 1941 and, logically, should be active at present [1954]. The Military Chemical Defense Academy was founded only in 1931. Previous to that time, there had been a Military Technical Academy (Voenno Tekhnicheskaya Akademiya) in Leningrad, which included faculties for the engineers, communications, tanks, and chemical warfare. In 1931 this Academy was split up and new academies were created. Apparently some people believe that the Military Technical Academy still exists, but this is not the case.

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2. In regard to military medicine in the Tashkent area, ie, in the Central Asian military district (okrug), the chief of the medical corps in the district headquarters had the title of Director of Military Sanitation Administration (Nachalnik Voenno Sanitarnovo Upravleniye). He was a doctor of medicine and held the rank of either colonel or major general /equivalent to brigadier general in the US Army/ in the medical corps. All the doctors of the various military units within the district were subordinate to him. These doctors had to keep in touch with civilian medical installations in order to keep informed on local health conditions and report them to the "nachalnik". Under the chief of the district medical corps was a medical-sanitation section (mediko-sanitarni otdel). Doctors who were assigned to this section studied the reports which came in from the doctors of military units. There were also sections dealing with such matters as personnel assignment, hospital organization, and rest areas. The medical "nachalnik" made recommendations to the commanding general of the district and could also write to the Chief Military Sanitation Administration (Glavnaya Voenno Sanitarnoye Upravleniya) in Moscow if he needed help. The medical care for troops was good.
3. Each military district also had a Military Veterinary Administration (Voenno Veterinarnoye Upravleniya). Health measures in regard to animals were strictly enforced.
4. The VNO (Voenno Nauchnoye Obshestvo - Military Science Association) of each military district had a medical section which met occasionally, at which time research papers on local health conditions were presented. Recommendations in these papers, if considered practical, could lead to action by the medical "nachalnik". He could draw up plans of action for the district medical corps or ask civilian authorities to take the necessary steps.
5. Incidentally, VNO in Tashkent published a military magazine under the title "War in Mountains and Deserts" ("Voyna v Gorach i Pustinakh").

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